1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	0.16	0.16	
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0	
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0	
21.	Orissa	6.54	0.47	
22.	Punjab	5.06	6.30	
23.	Rajasthan	4.12	3.91	
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0	
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.33	26.57	
26.	Tripura	0.10	0.07	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5.93	7.48	
28.	Uttaranchal	2.73	2.39	
29.	West Bengal	20.44	25.40	
30.	Union Territories	6.69	1.47	
	TOTAL	240.33	340.32	385.71
	Rounded off to	240	340	385

Global economic recession

2620. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the current global recession which is the worst after World War II is likely to continue for longer duration and recovery would be sluggish;

(b) if so, whether counter cyclical policy action combined with action to restore confidence in financial sector could improve prospects for recovery, according to IMF;

(c) if so, what are the other main points in the IMF report and to what extent Government has considered suggestions made in the report; and

(d) what is latest position of economic recession in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per the latest World Economic Outlook, July 2009 of the International Monetary Fund, the global economy is beginning to pull out of a recession, but stabilization is uneven and the recovery is expected to be sluggish. Global economic growth in 2010 is now projected at 2.5 per cent as against 1.9 per cent projected in the April 2009 World Economic Outlook. Financial conditions have improved

more than expected, owing mainly to public intervention, and recent data suggest that the rate of decline in economic activity is moderating, although to varying degrees among regions. Despite these positive signs, the global recession is not over, and the recovery is still expected to be slow, as financial systems remain impaired, support from public policies will gradually diminish, and households in countries that suffered asset price busts will rebuild savings. The main policy priority remains restoring financial sector health. Macroeconomic policies need to stay supportive, while preparing the ground for an orderly unwinding of extraordinary levels of public intervention.

The impact of the global economic crisis was transmitted to Indian economy initially through financial sector by way of reversal of capital flows, and then to real sector through negative growth in exports since October 2008. This, *inter alia,* led to slow down of growth of Indian economy to 6.7 per cent during 2008-09 as against 9.0 per cent during 2007-08. The forecast growth for fiscal 2009-10 is around 7.0 +/- 0.75 per cent.

The effect of global economic recession, however, has been minimal on the Indian economy *vis-a-vis* most other countries. An unimpaired financial system, large domestic market and fiscal and monetary stimulus packages have been responsible for the resilience exhibited by the economy against the adverse impact of global economic slowdown.

Economic growth rate

2621. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a United Nations report in the month of March pointed that while many developing countries are witnessing shrinkage of their economy, India would still maintain growth rate of 6 per cent in 2009;

(b) whether UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific said that the various measures taken by Government in recent months would soften economic downturn;

(c) whether Government took measures to improve liquidity of financial sector and relaxed monetary policy and also introduced fiscal stimulus packages; and

(d) if so, what is main report of UN and when Government is confident to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2009 titled "Addressing Triple Threats to Development", March 2009 published by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) of the United Nations, the South and South West Asian sub region is forecast to grow by 4.3 per cent in 2009 as against 5.9 per cent in 2008. India is forecast in this report to achieve growth of 6 per cent in 2009 *vis-a-vis* 7.1 per cent in 2008. Referring to South and South-West Asia, the ESCAP Report states that some countries, including India, have introduced fiscal stimulus packages which should help soften the downturn in the sub region, and further strengthen domestic demand.